

# Searching the Relaxion at Particle Accelerators

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Phys. Lett. B727 (2013), Rept. Prog. Phys. 79 (2016)  
& work in progress



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# Light Scalar Mixing with the Higgs

- simplest extension of SM: one singlet scalar

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2}m^2\phi^2 + A\phi h^2 + \dots$$

- mixing with the Higgs induces coupling to SM fields

$$\mathcal{L} \supset s_\theta y_f \bar{f}f$$

universal  
suppression

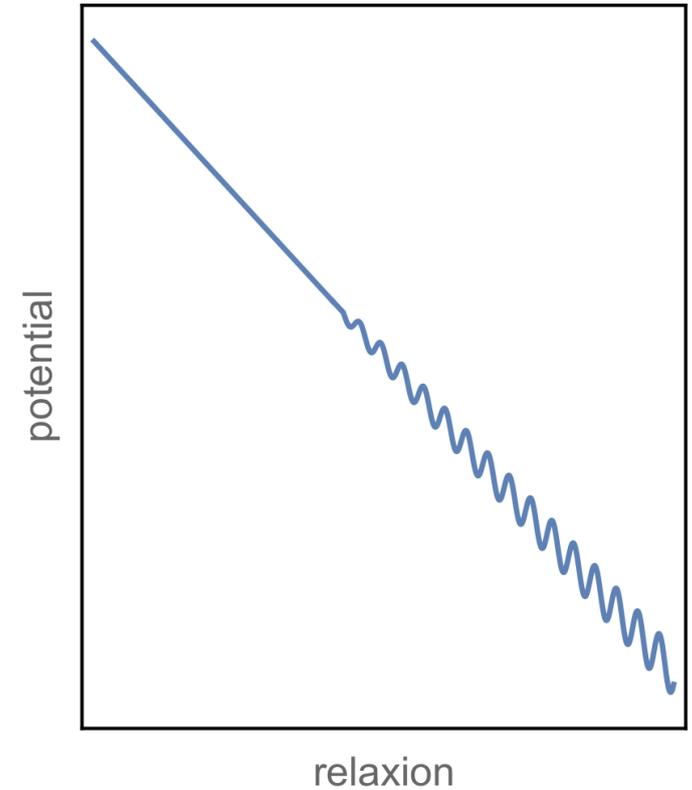
- considered mass range  $m_\phi = 0.1 - 10 \text{ GeV}$

# Motivation: Relaxion

- relaxion potential

Graham, Kaplan, Rajendran, Phys. Rev. Lett. 115 (2015)

$$V = \underbrace{(M^2 - Mg\phi) h^2}_{\text{Higgs mass}} - \underbrace{M^3 g\phi}_{\text{relaxion slope}} + \underbrace{\Lambda^2 h^2 \cos\left[\frac{\phi}{f}\right]}_{\text{barrier potential}} + \underbrace{3H^2}_{\text{dissipation}}$$



- electroweak scale

$$\Rightarrow \langle h \rangle^2 \sim g \frac{M^3 f}{\Lambda^2} \quad \text{unless } H < m_\phi$$

- relaxion properties

$$m_\phi \sim \frac{\Lambda m_h}{f} \quad s_\theta \sim \frac{f m_\phi^2}{m_h^3} \quad \text{Min} \left[ 1, \frac{H}{m_\phi} \right]$$

see also:

Choi, Im, JHEP 1612,  
Flacke et al.,  
arXiv:1610.02025

- severe constraints on inflationary sector

$$H \lesssim m_h \quad e - \text{folds} \gtrsim \frac{f^2 H^2 M^4}{\Lambda^4 m_h^4}$$

alleviated for  $\Lambda, f$  close to weak scale

$$\Rightarrow m_\phi \sim 0.1 - 10 \text{ GeV}$$

- light scalar also appears as mediator in dark matter models

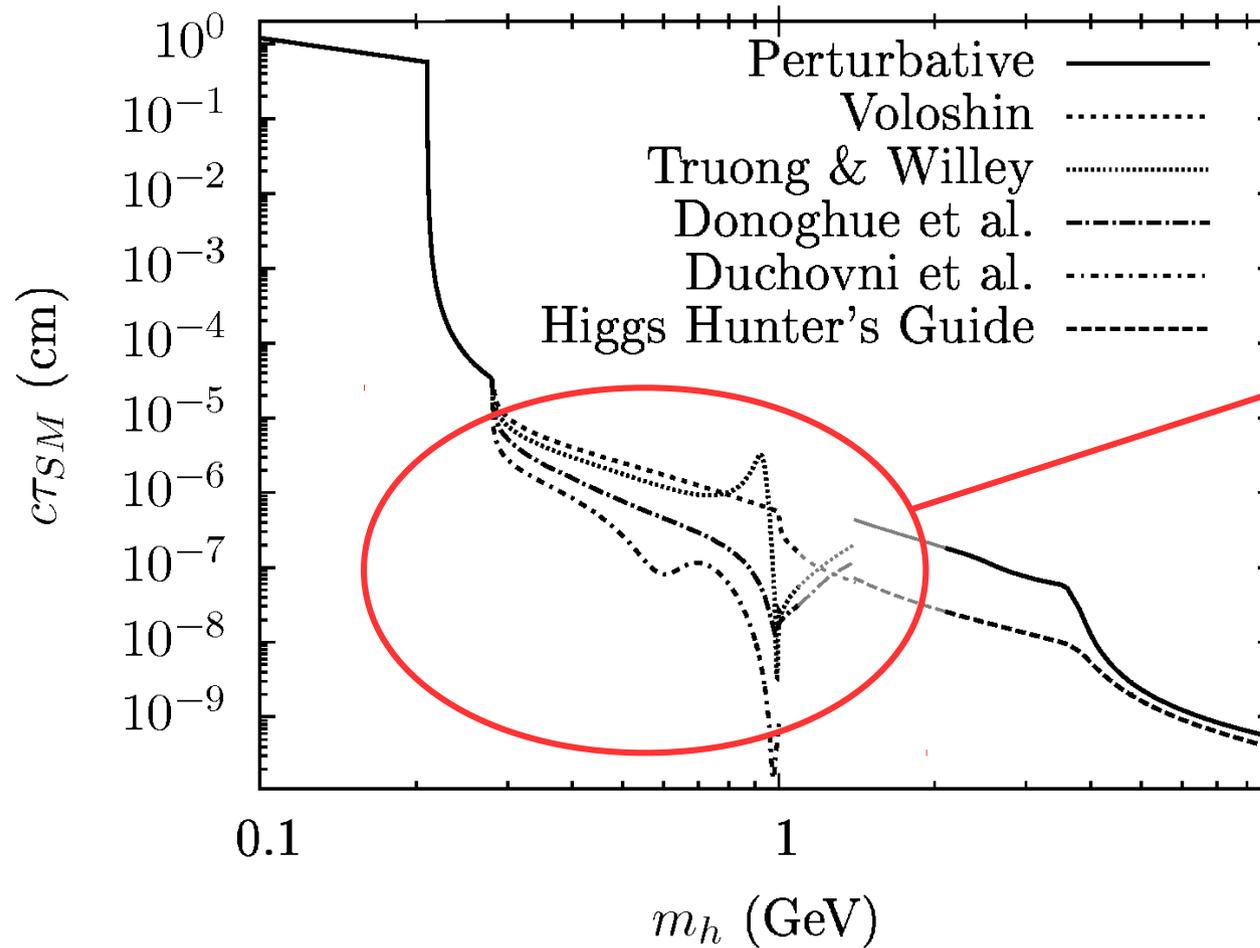
Kappl, Ratz, M.W. (2011)

- inflation models with light inflaton

Bezrukov, Gorbunov, JHEP 1005 (2010)

# Scalar Decay

- large theoretical uncertainties on scalar decay



disagreement by 4 orders of magnitude

Clarke, Foot, Volkas, JHEP 1402 (2014)

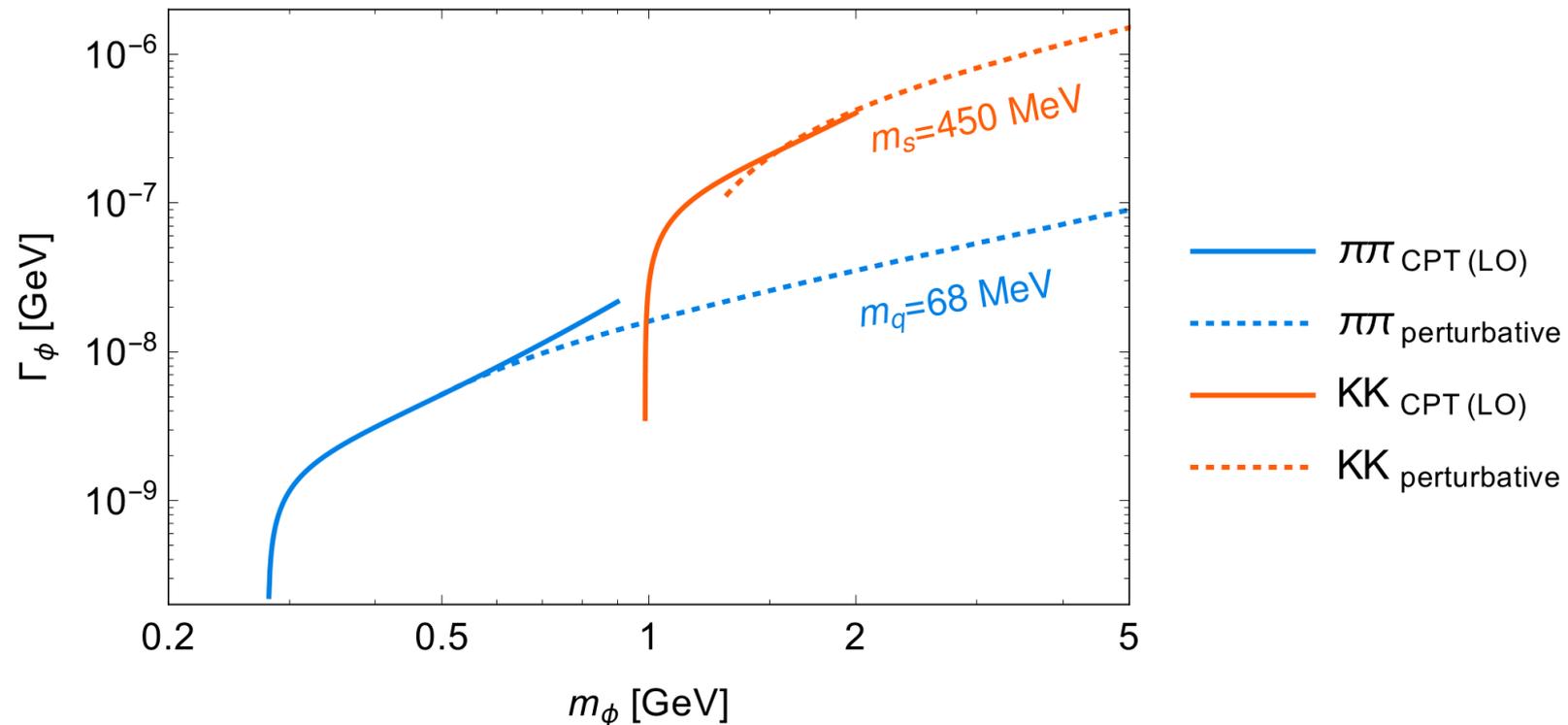
# Chiral Perturbation Theory

- decay rate of  $\phi$

$$\Gamma_{ff} \propto s_\theta^2 G_F m_\phi m_f^2 \quad (\text{perturbative})$$

$$\Gamma_{\pi\pi} \propto s_\theta^2 \frac{G_F}{m_\phi} \left| \langle \pi\pi \left| \frac{2}{7} \Theta_\mu^\mu + m_u \bar{u}u + m_d \bar{d}d + m_s \bar{s}s \right| 0 \rangle \right|^2$$

Voloshin, Sov.J.Nucl.Phys. 44 (1986)



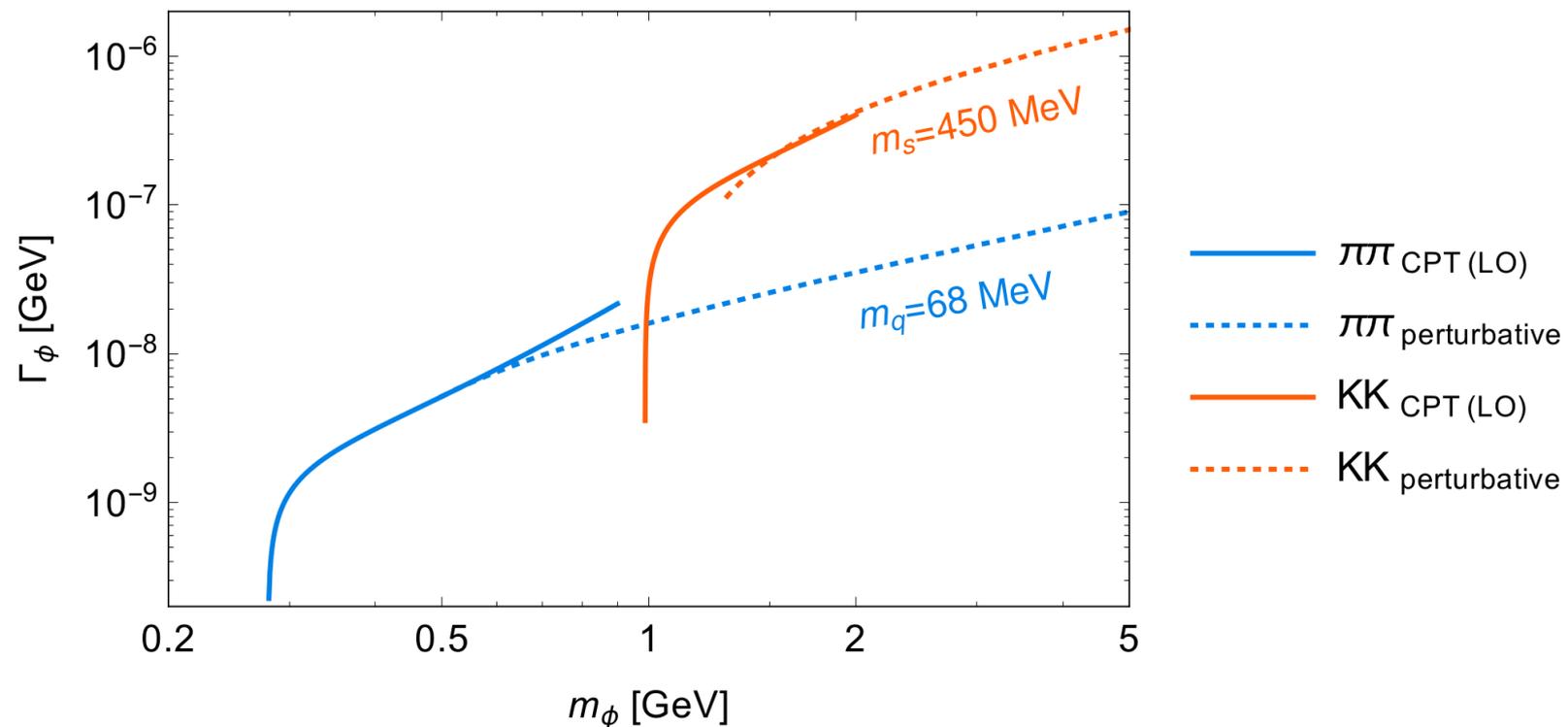
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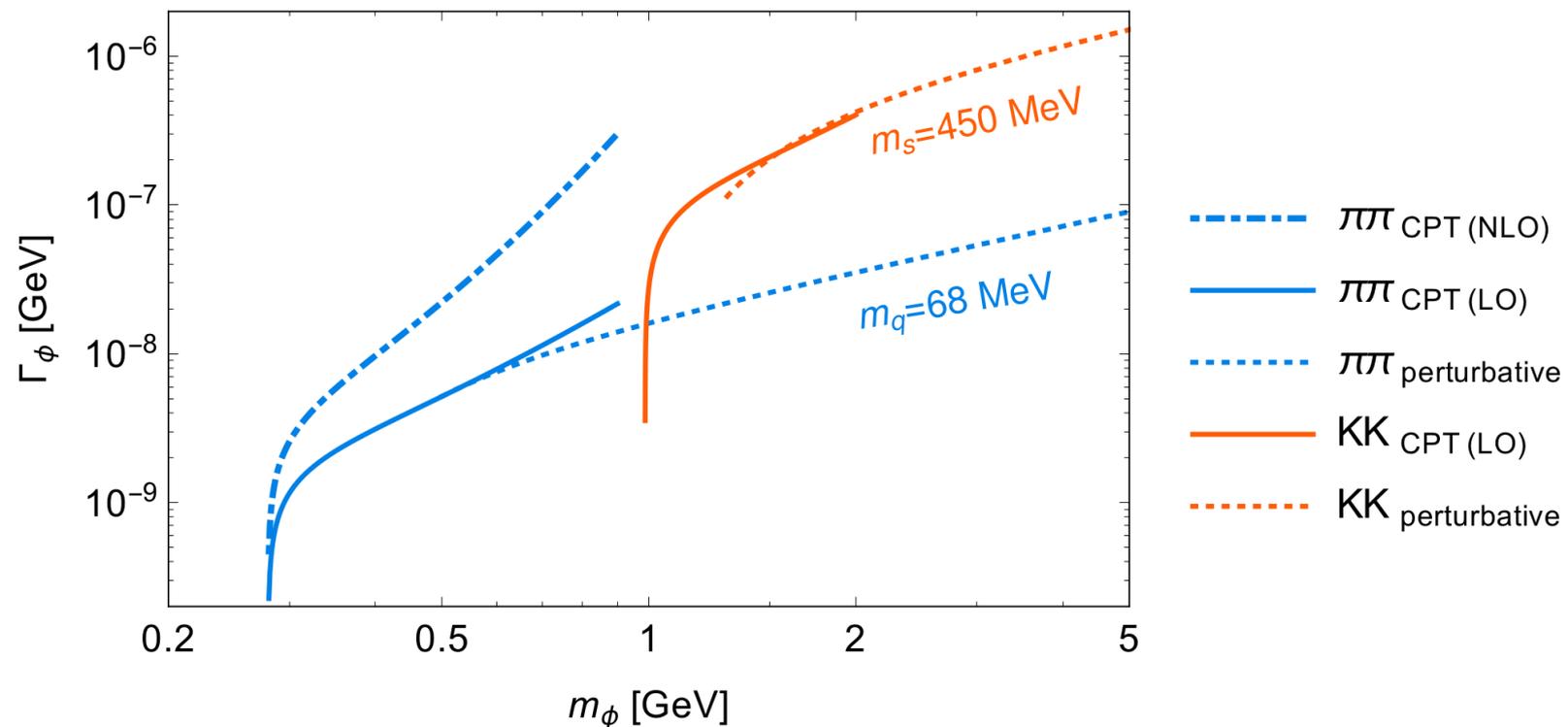
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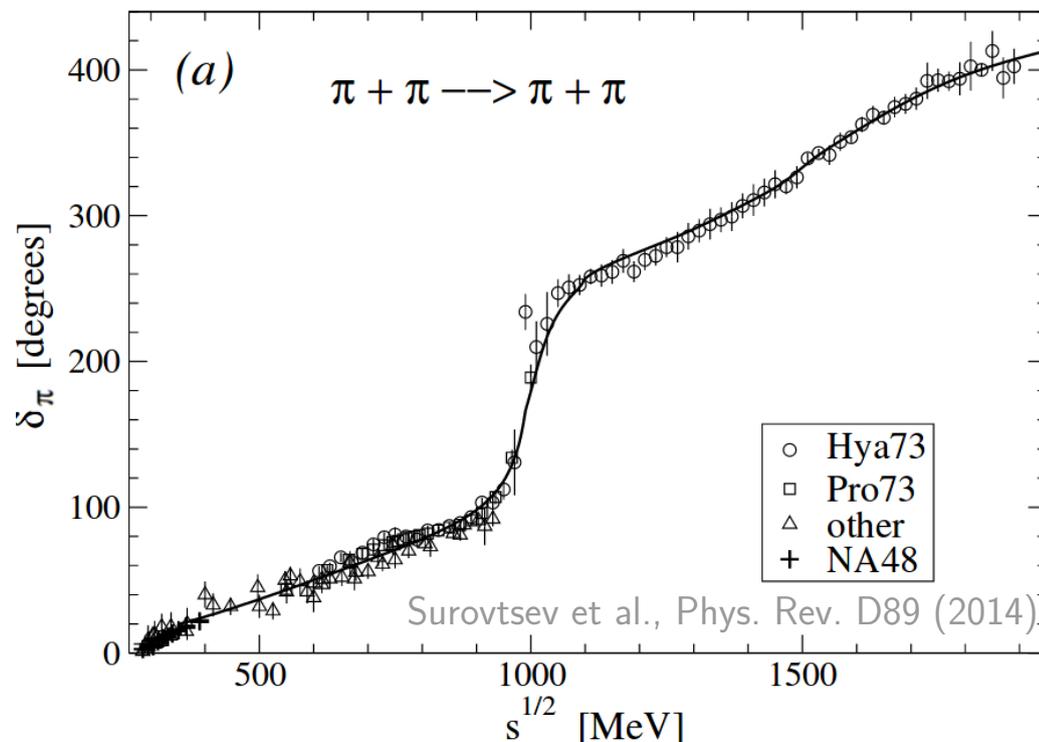
Voloshin, Sov.J.Nucl.Phys. 44 (1986)



# Phase Shift Analysis

- extract form factors from  $\pi\pi$  phase shift data

Raby, West, Phys.Rev. D38 (1988), Truong, Willey Phys.Rev. D40 (1989), Donoghue, Gasser, Leutwyler, Nucl.Phys. B343 (1990)



$$\langle \pi\pi | \Theta_\mu^\mu | 0 \rangle$$

$$= P(s) \exp \left[ \frac{s}{\pi} \int \frac{dt}{t} \frac{\delta_\pi(t)}{t-s} \right]$$

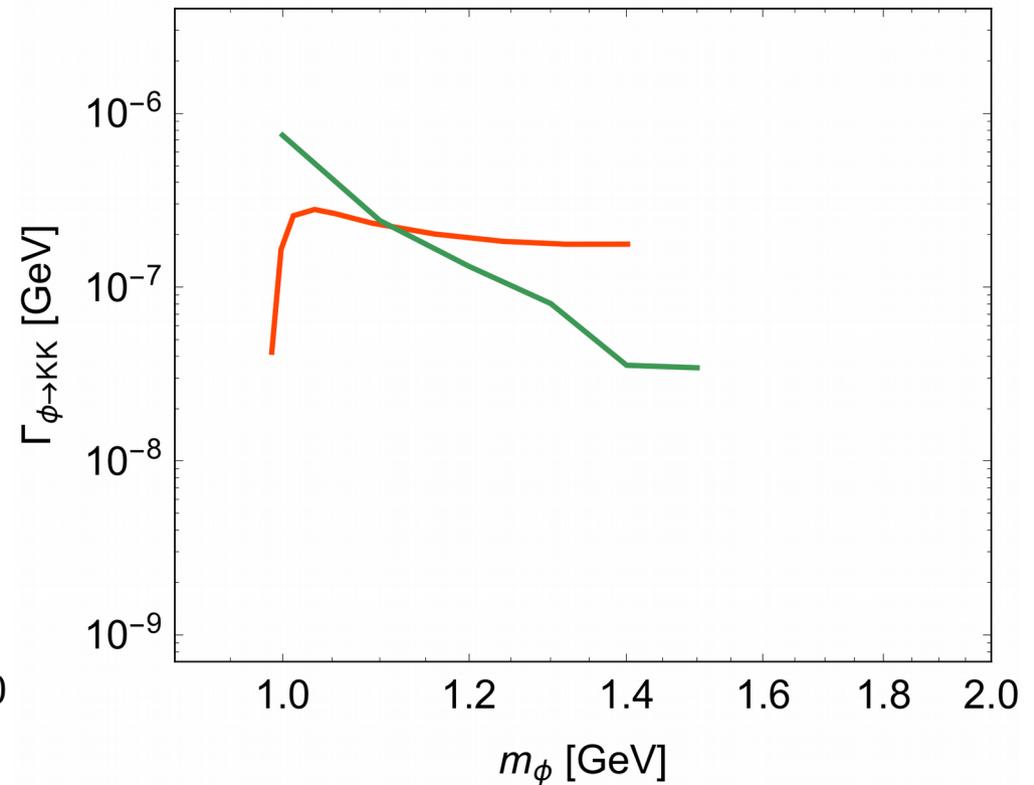
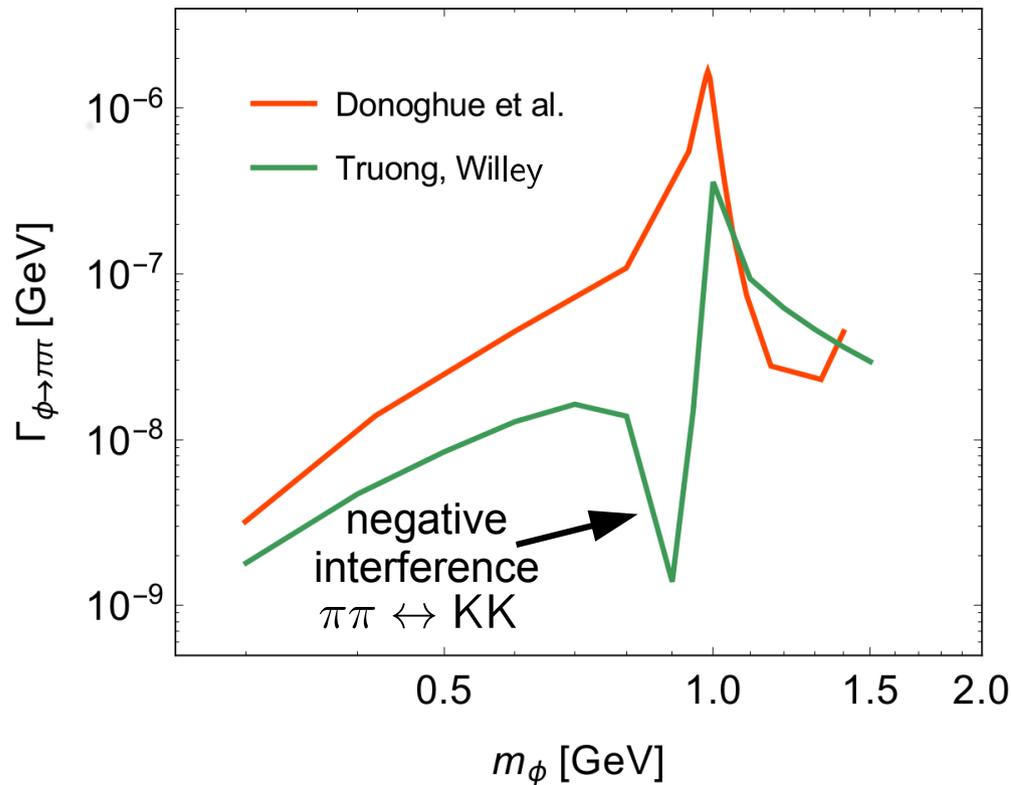
Omnes, Nuovo Cimento 8 (1958)

- generalized to two-channel analysis to include KK

Muskhelishvili (1965)

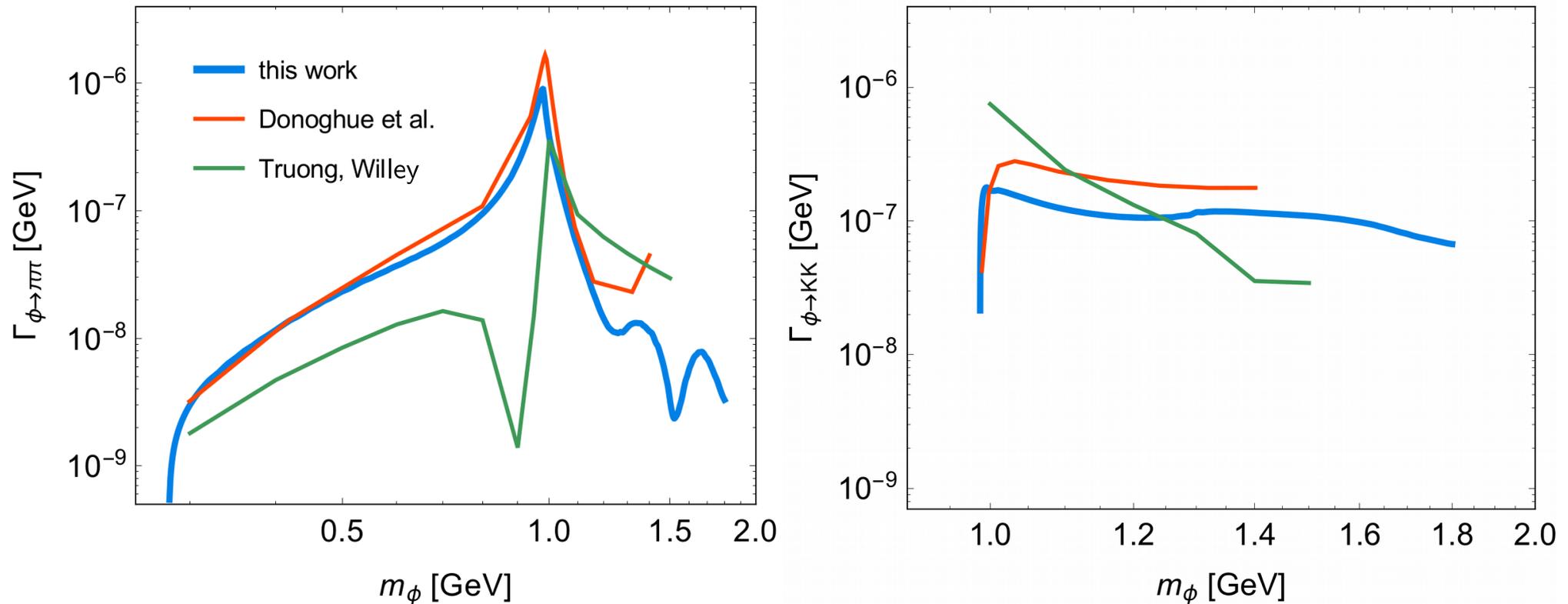
# Phase Shift Analysis

- disagreement Trung, Willey vs. Donoghue et al.



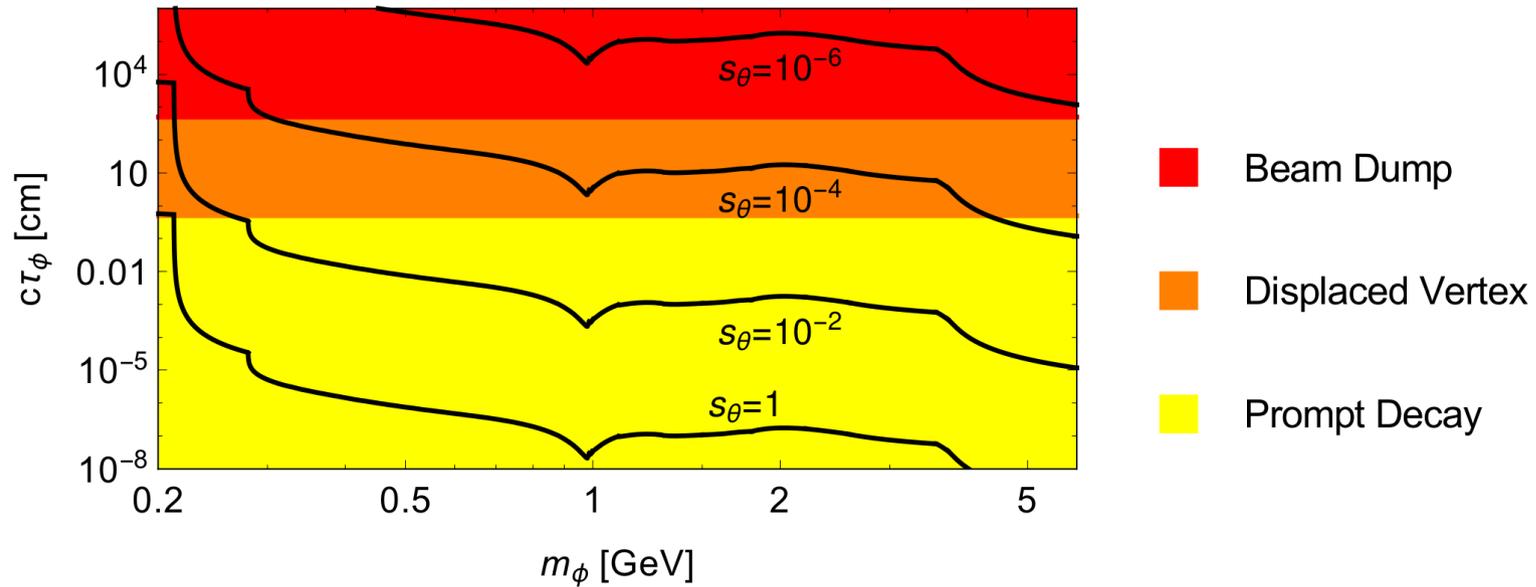
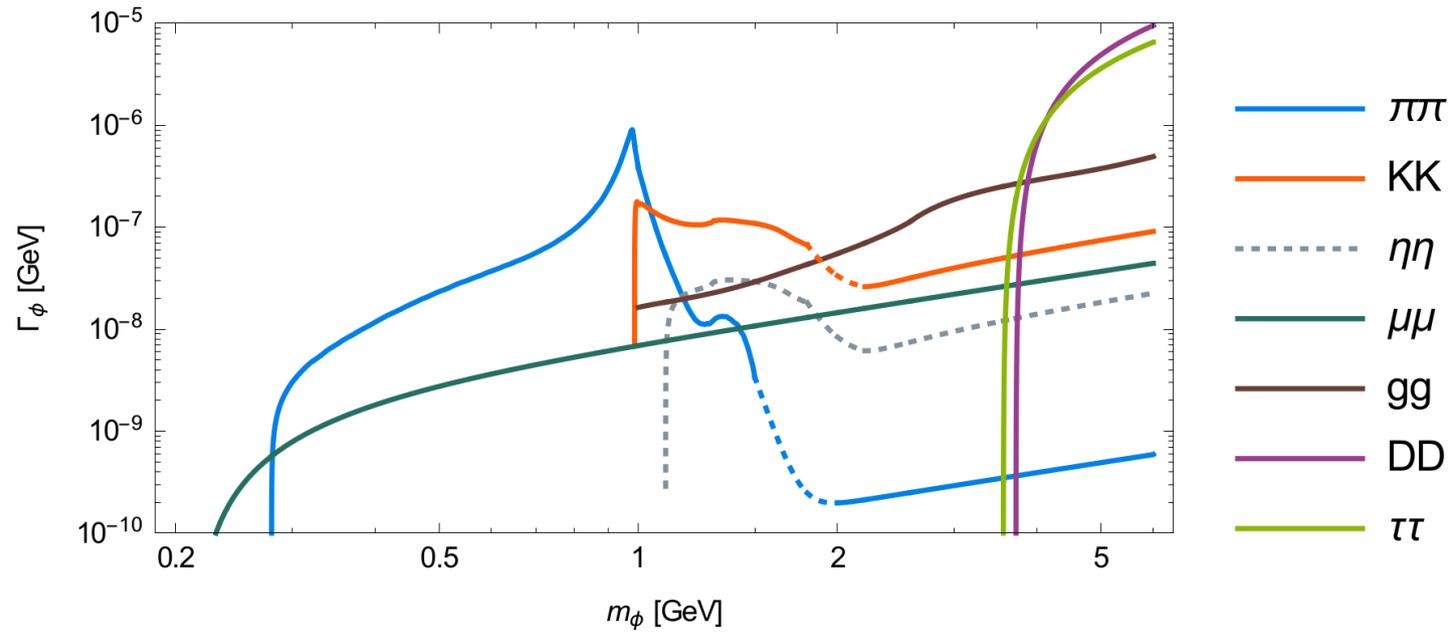
# Phase Shift Analysis

- disagreement Trung, Willey vs. Donoghue et al.



- we recalculated decay rates based on phase shift analysis by Hoferichter et al. [JHEP 1206 \(2012\)](#)

# Decay Pattern



# Rare Decays at LHCb

- rare meson decays provide very sensitive probe

$$B \rightarrow K + \phi$$

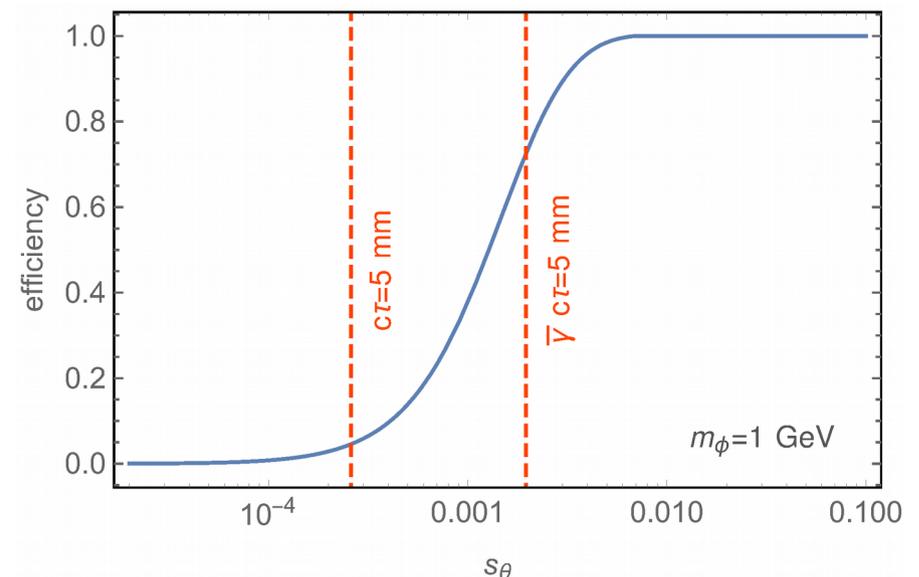
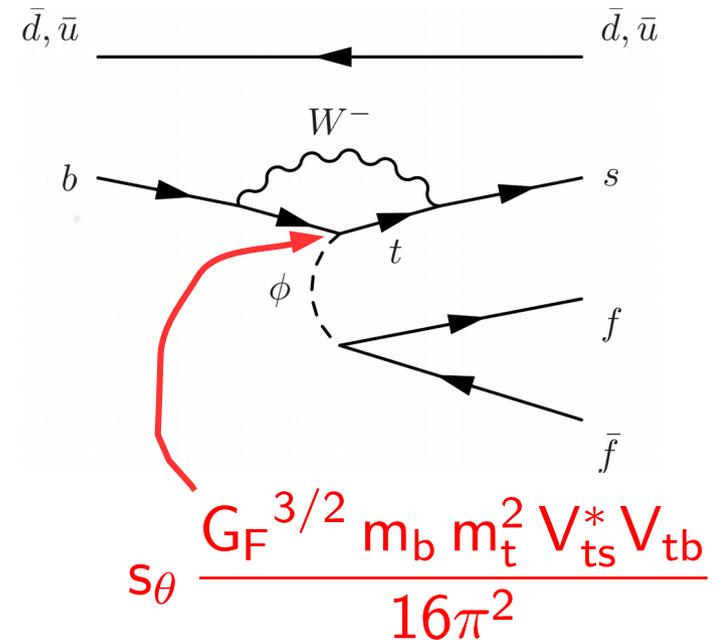
$$K \rightarrow \pi + \phi$$

$$\Upsilon \rightarrow \gamma + \phi$$

- LHCb search for  $B \rightarrow K\mu\mu$

JHEP 1302 (2013)

not optimized for light scalar (vertex cuts)



# Displaced Vertices

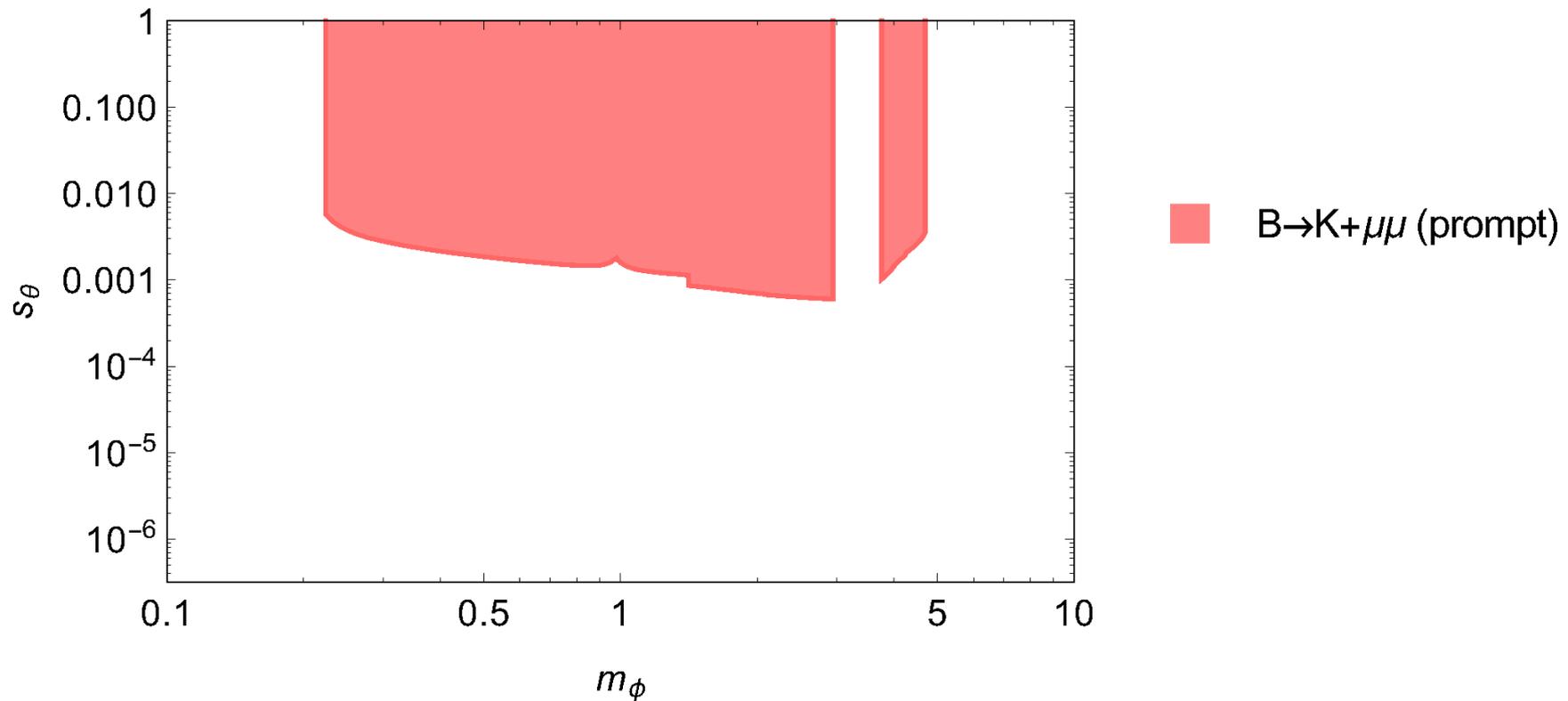
- new searches for B decays to long-lived boson



Phys.Rev.Lett. 115 (2015), Phys.Rev. D95 (2017)



Phys. Rev. Lett. 114 (2015)



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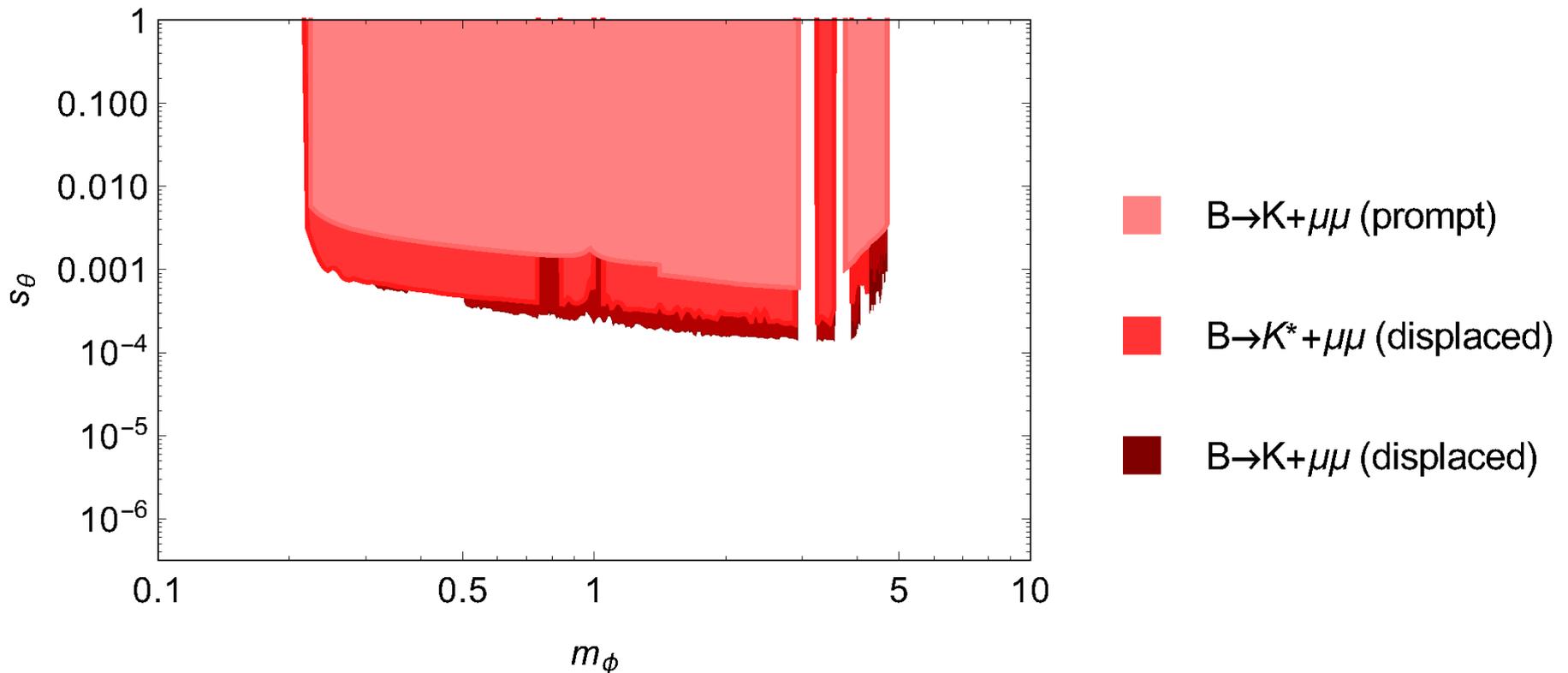
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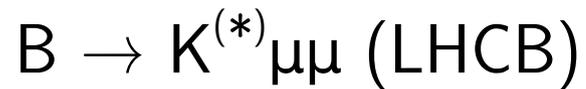


Phys. Rev. Lett. 114 (2015)



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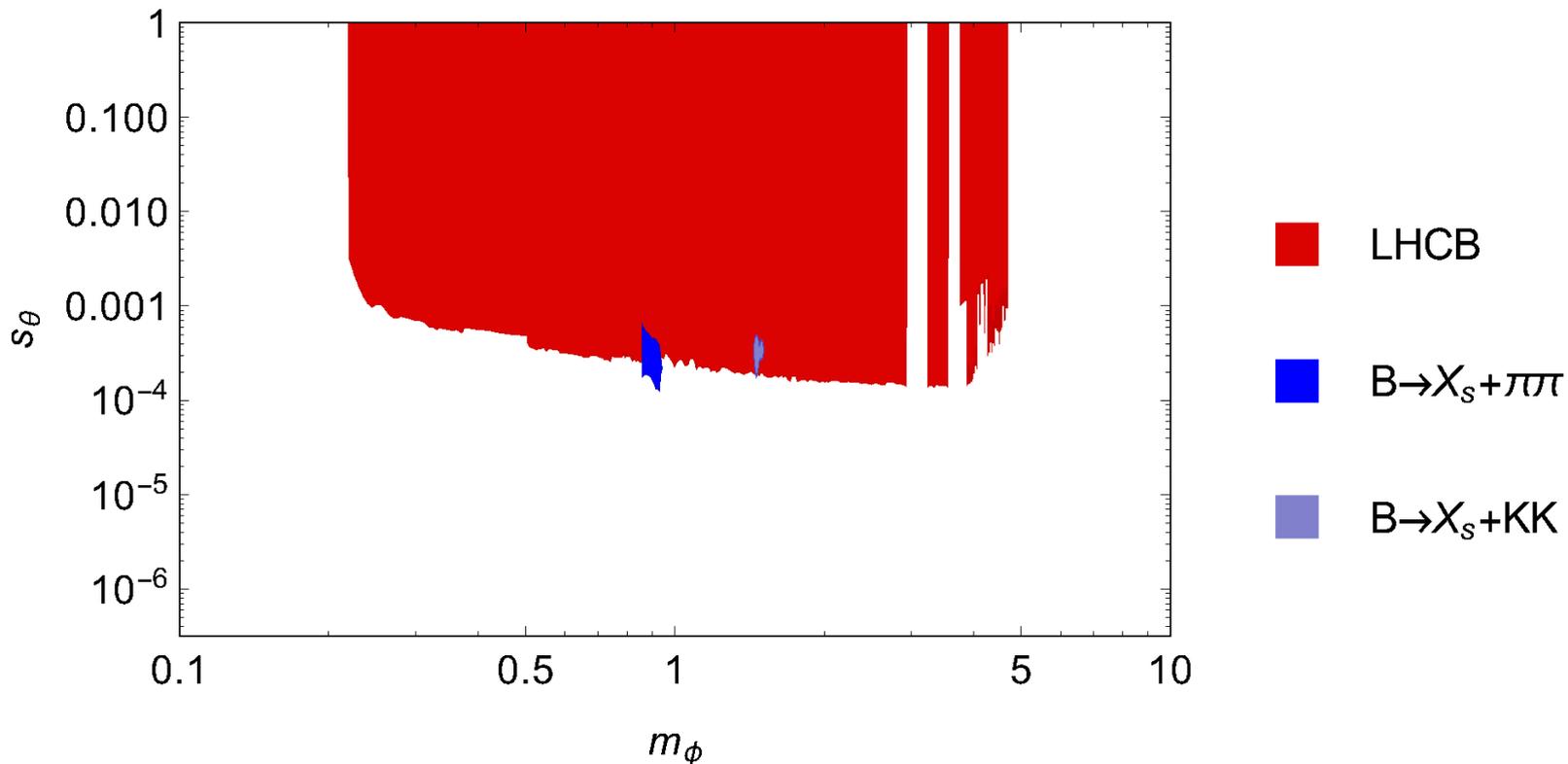
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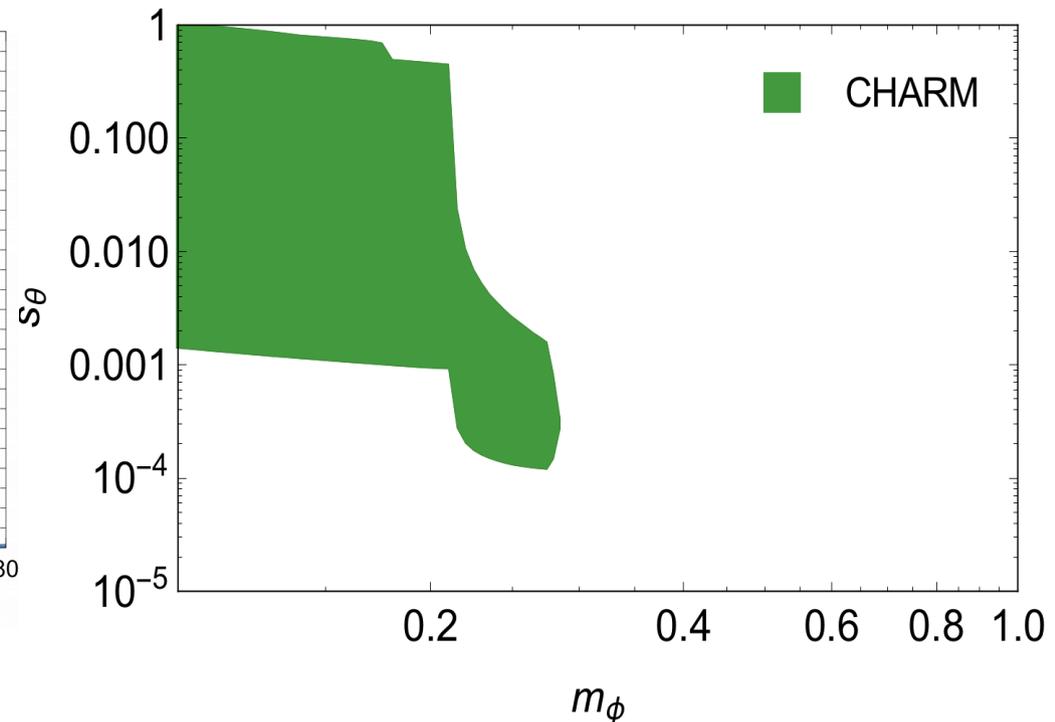
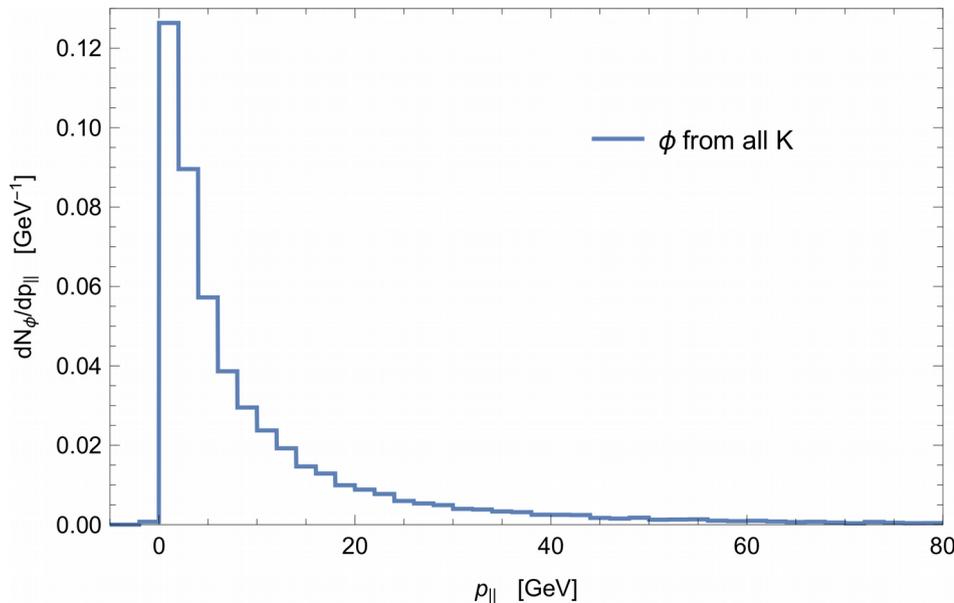
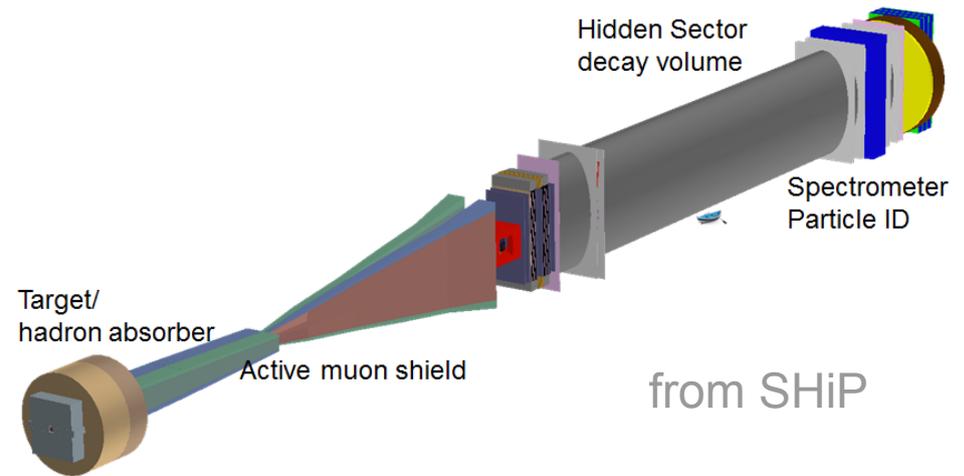


Phys. Rev. Lett. 114 (2015)



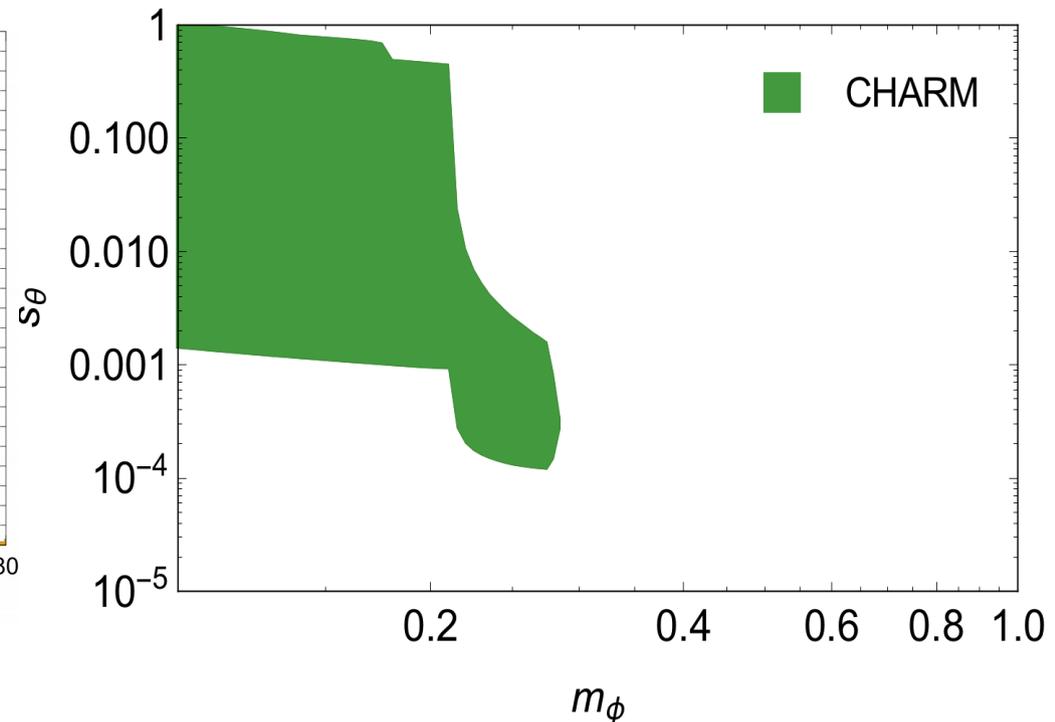
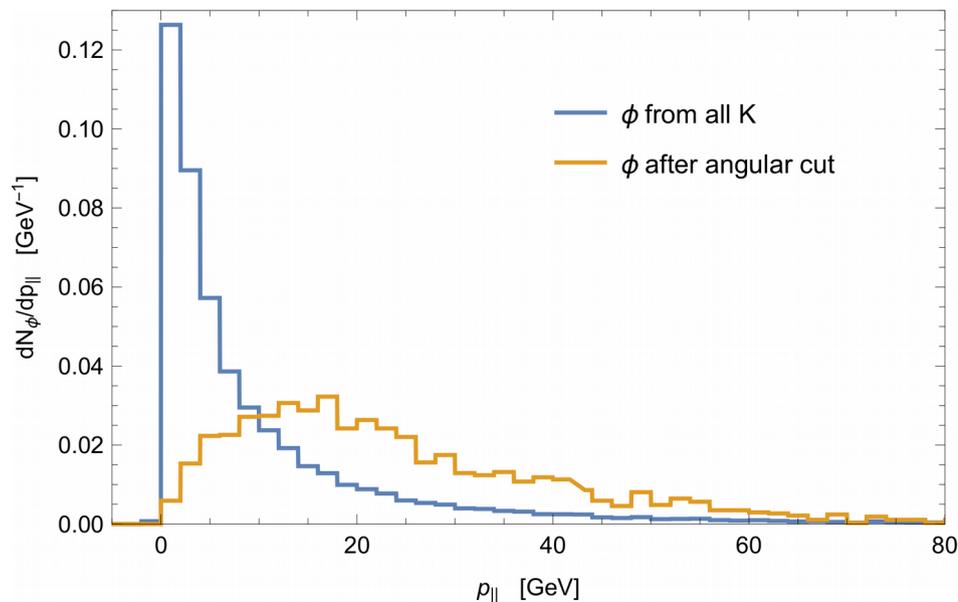
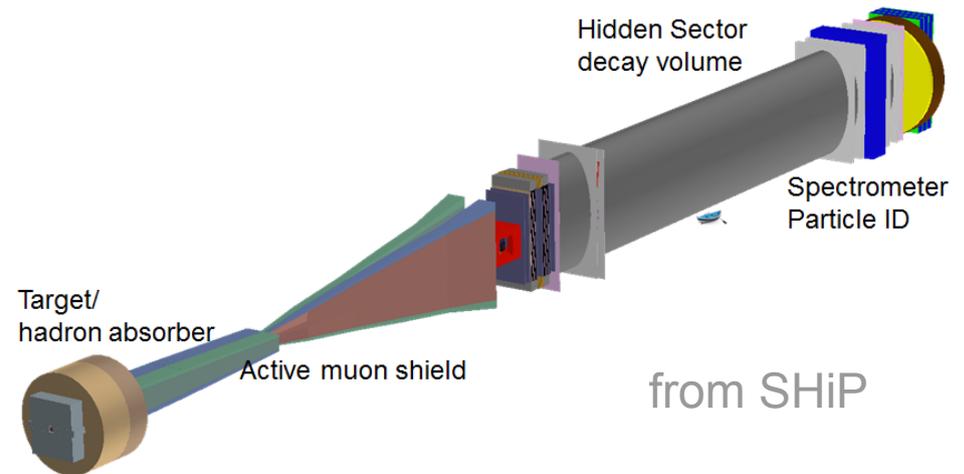
# Beam Dumps

- strongly displaced vertices  
testable at beam dumps
- example: CHARM  
Phys.Lett. 157B (1985)
- simulation with Pythia



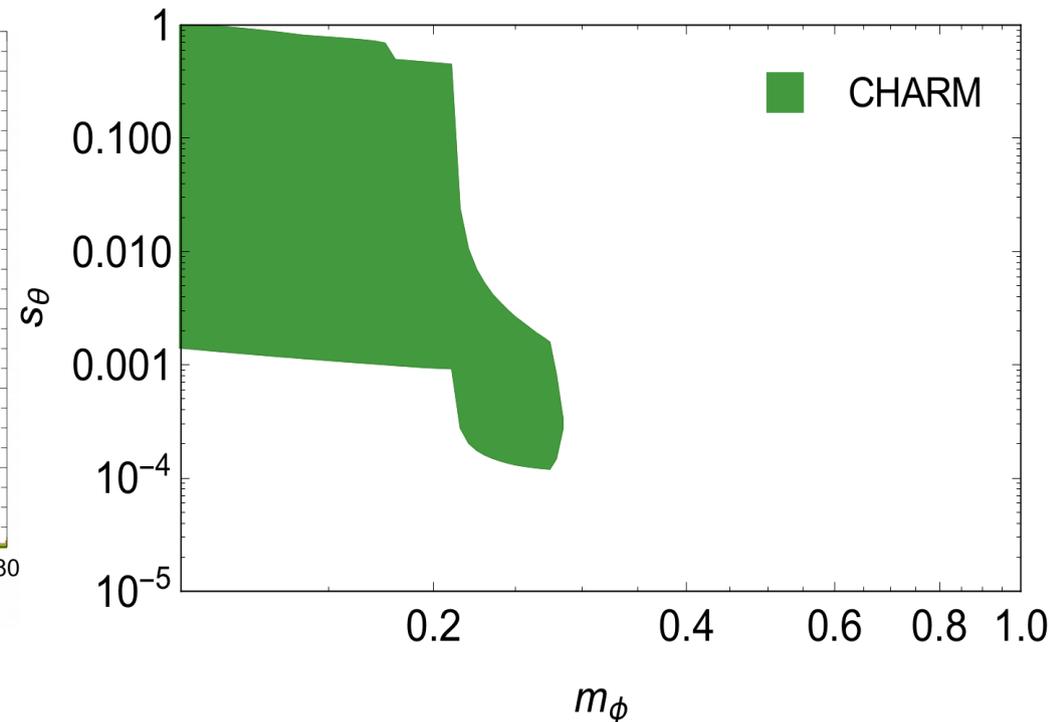
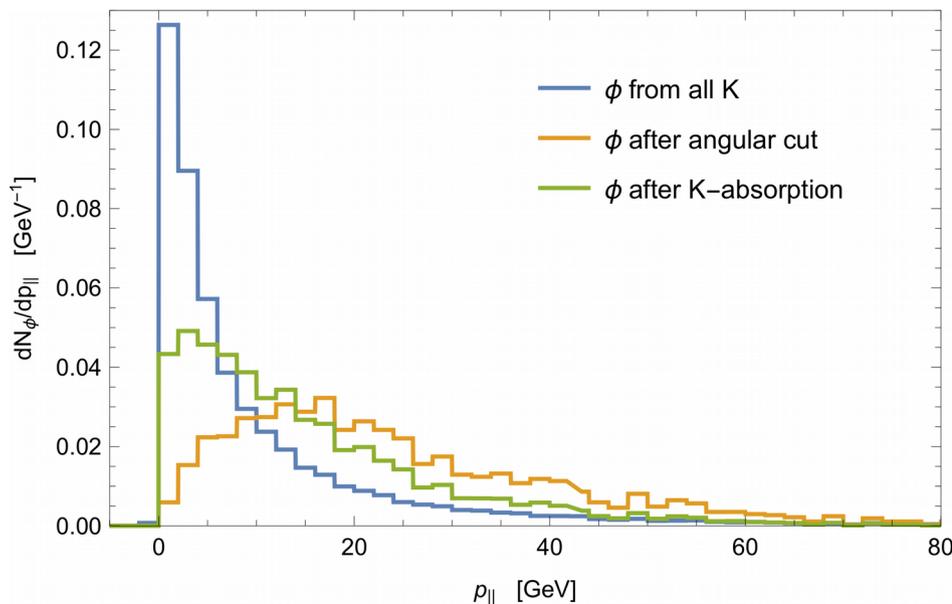
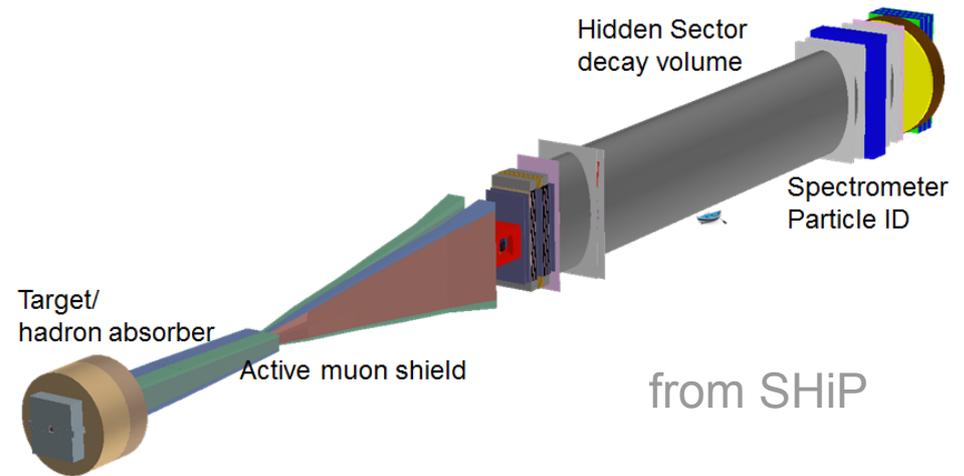
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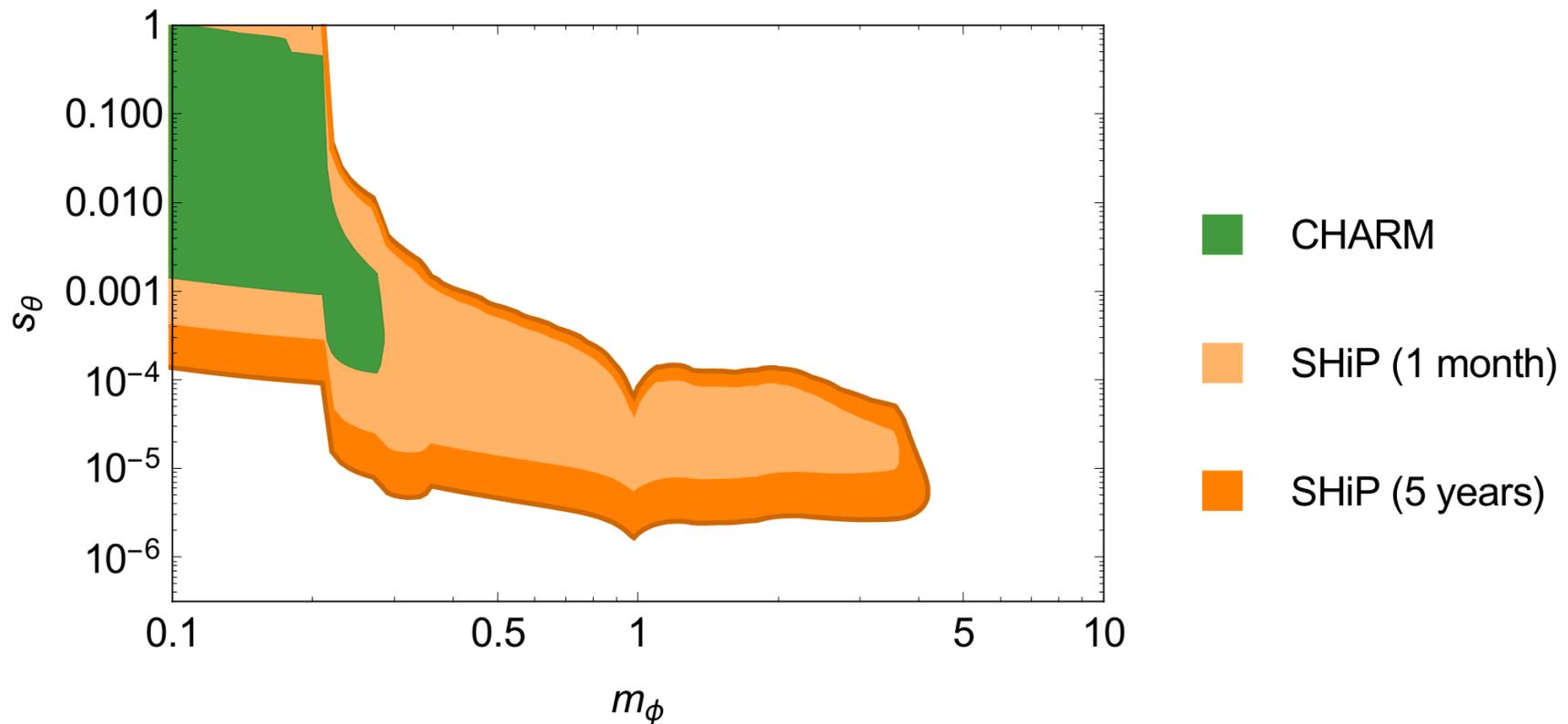
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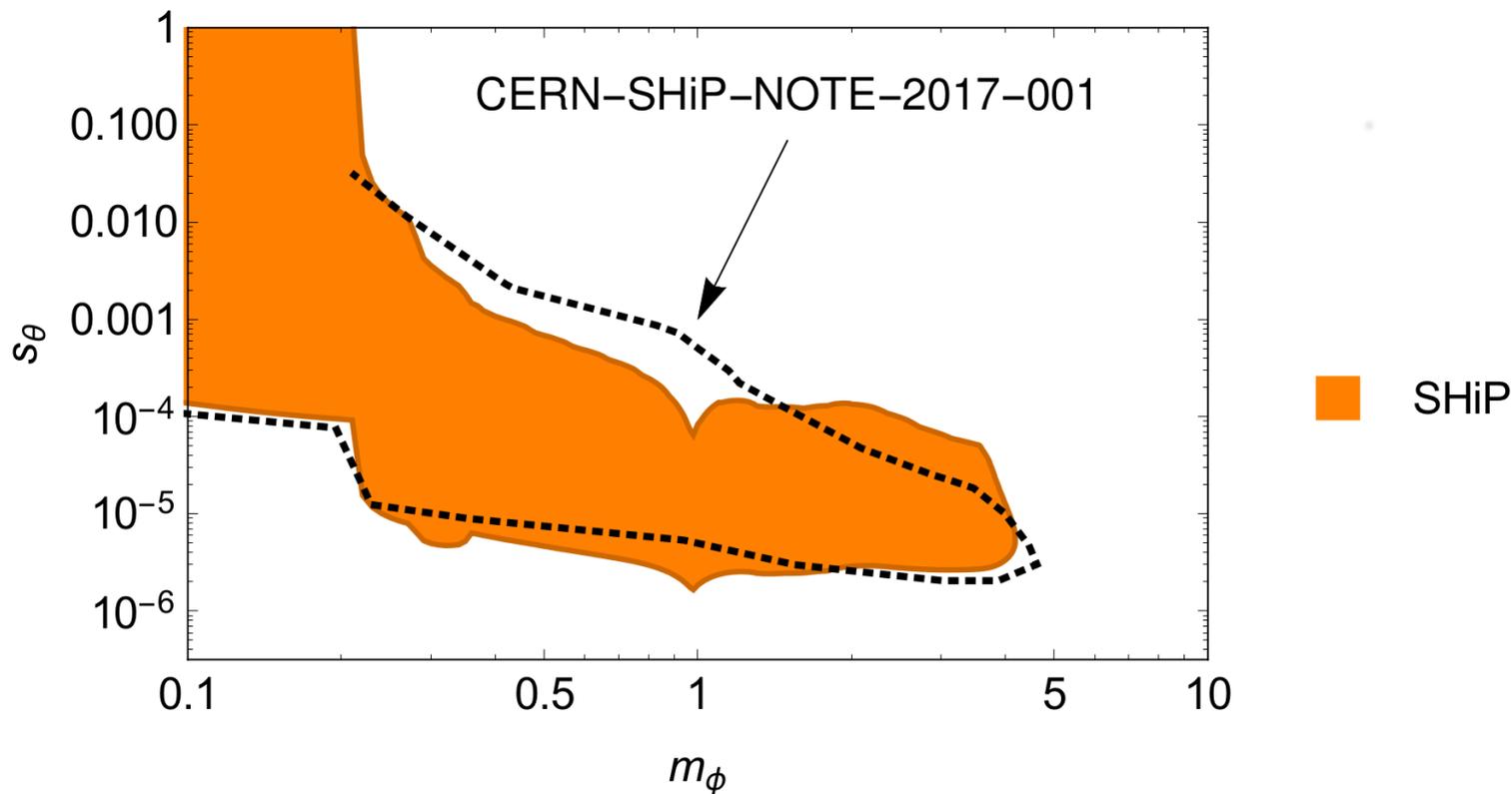
# CHARM vs. SHiP

	$N_{\text{POT}}$	$E_p$	Decay Region	Geom. Coverage
<b>CHARM</b>	$2 \times 10^{18}$	400 GeV	480 - 515 m	$\sim 0.3 - 1 \%$ (B) $\sim 0.1 - 0.2 \%$ (K)
<b>SHiP</b>	$2 \times 10^{20}$	400 GeV	69 - 120 m	$\sim 20 - 80 \%$ (B) $\sim 5 - 20 \%$ (K)



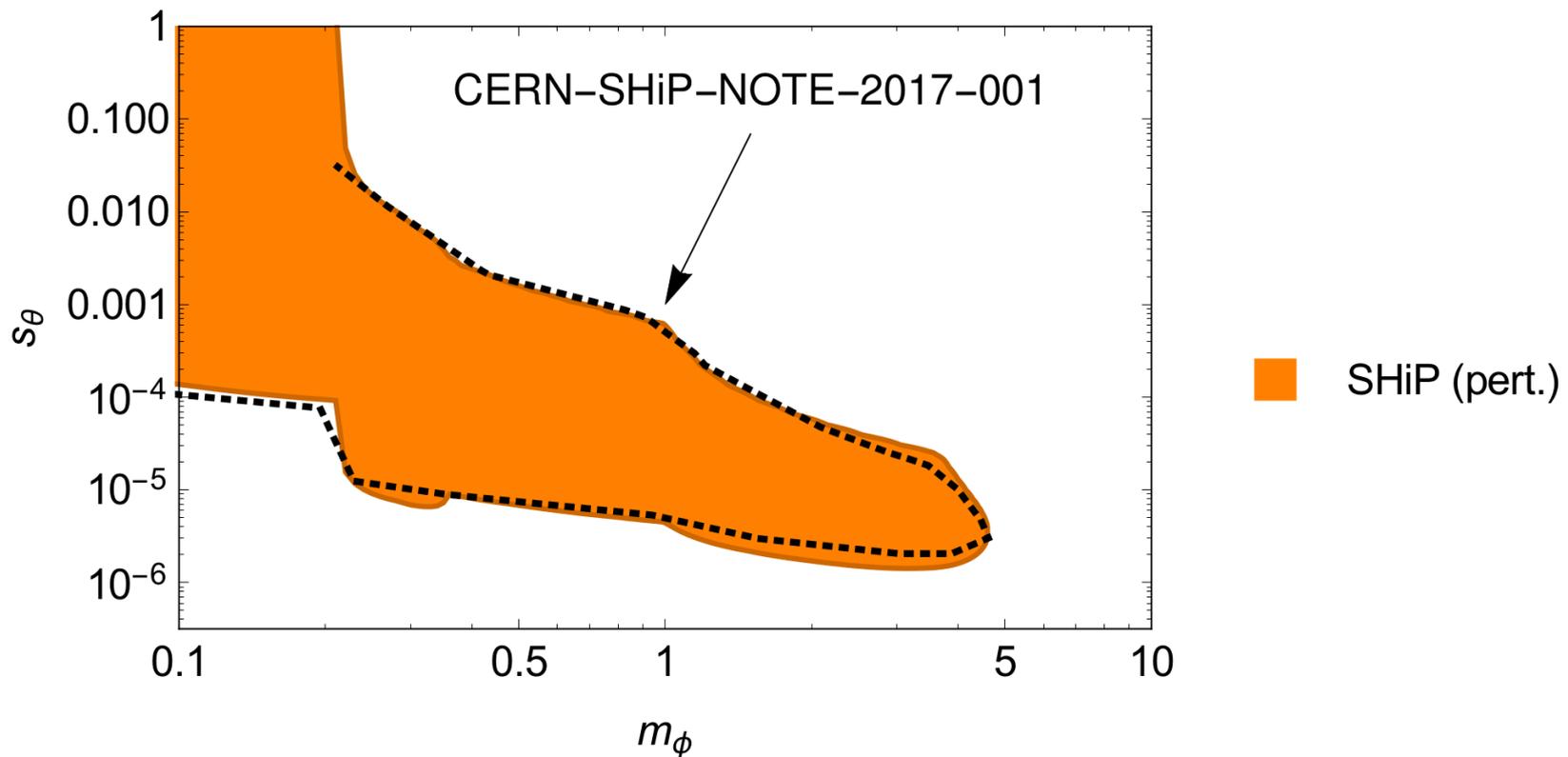
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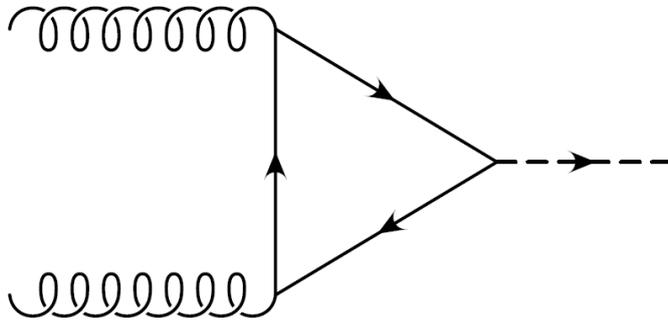
# Incomplete List of further Constraints

- LEP Higgs Searches

L3, Phys.Lett. B385 (1996), OPAL Eur.Phys.J. C27 (2003)

- LHC light Higgs search ( $\mu\mu$  channel)

CMS, Phys. Rev. Lett. 109 (2012)



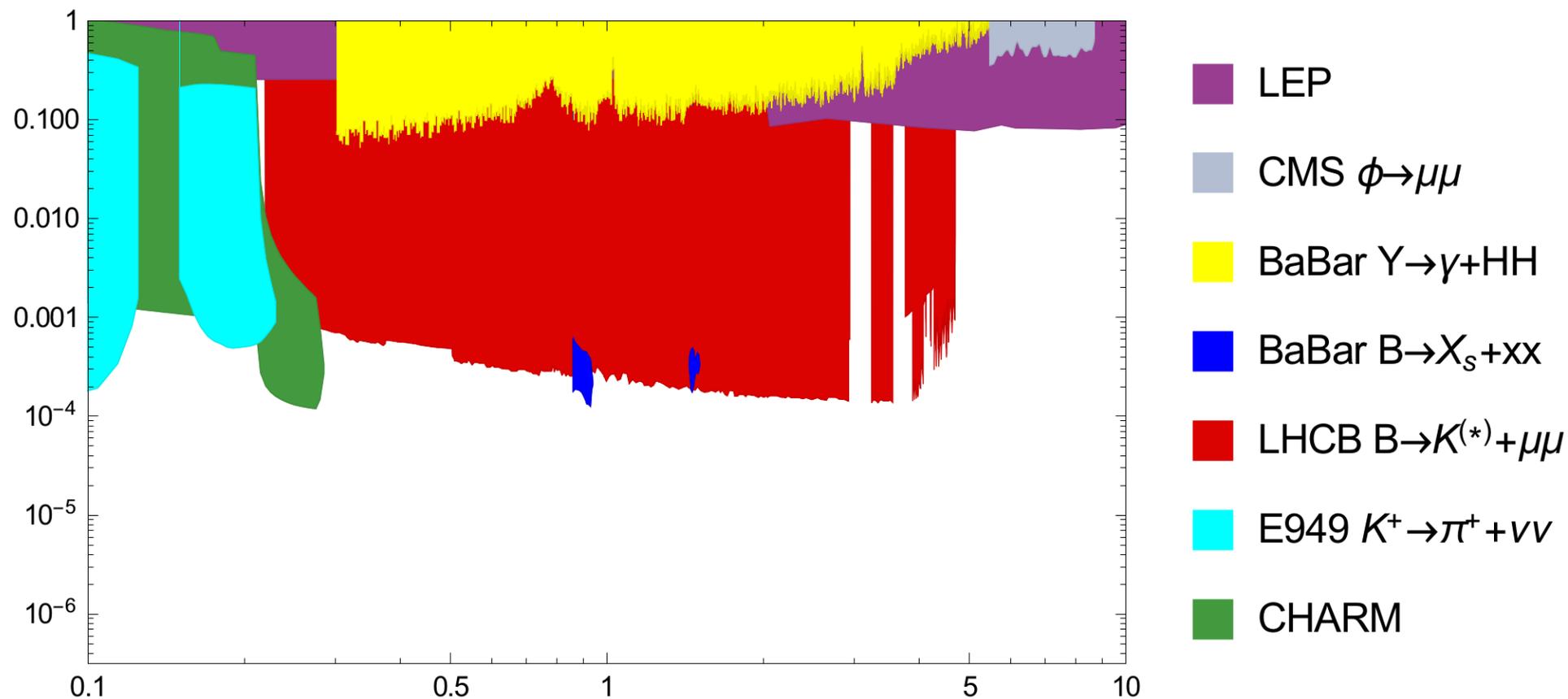
- $K \rightarrow \pi\nu\nu, \pi\mu\mu$

E949, Phys.Rev. D79 (2009)

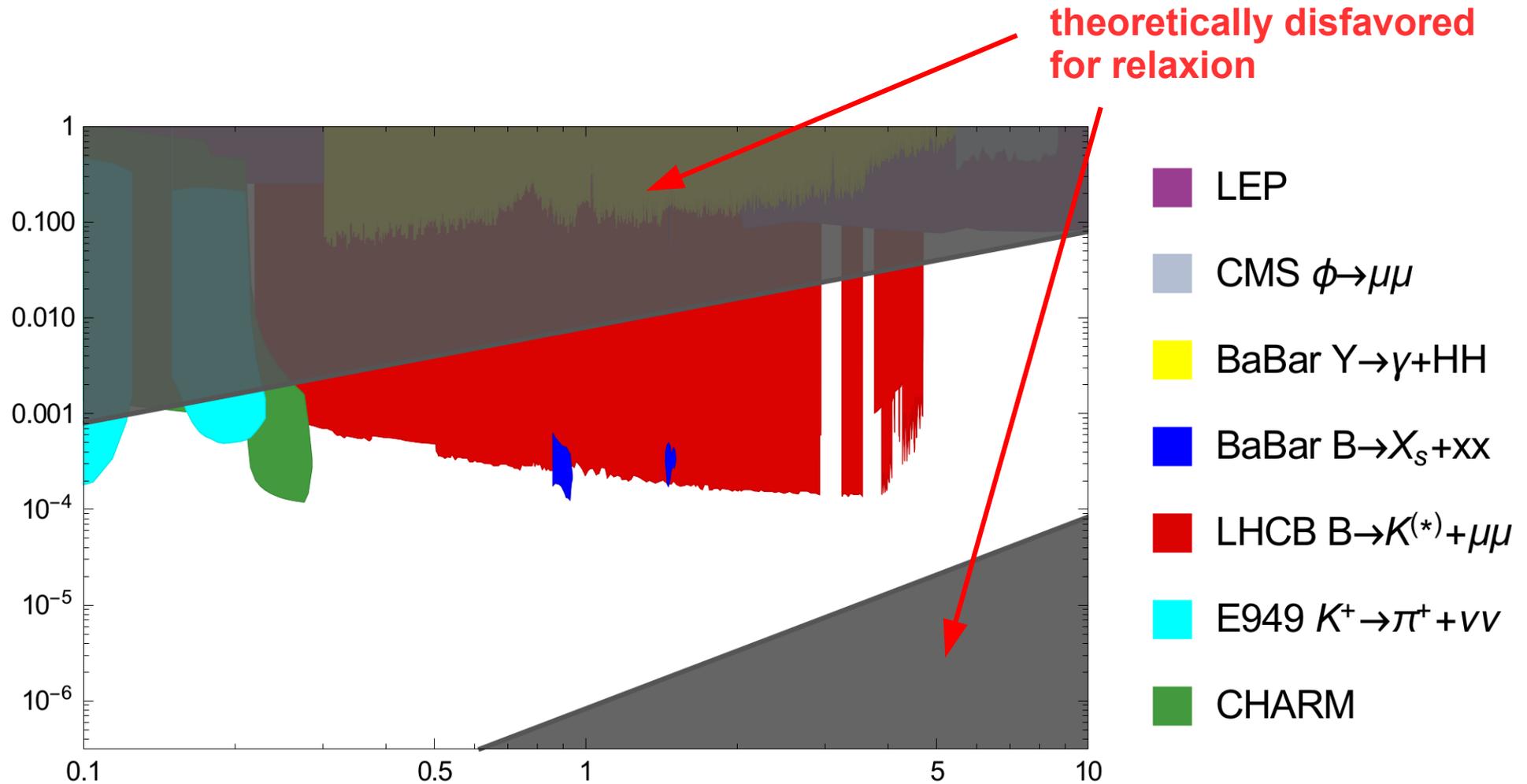
- $\Upsilon \rightarrow \gamma + \text{hadrons}$

BABAR, Phys.Rev.Lett. 107 (2011)

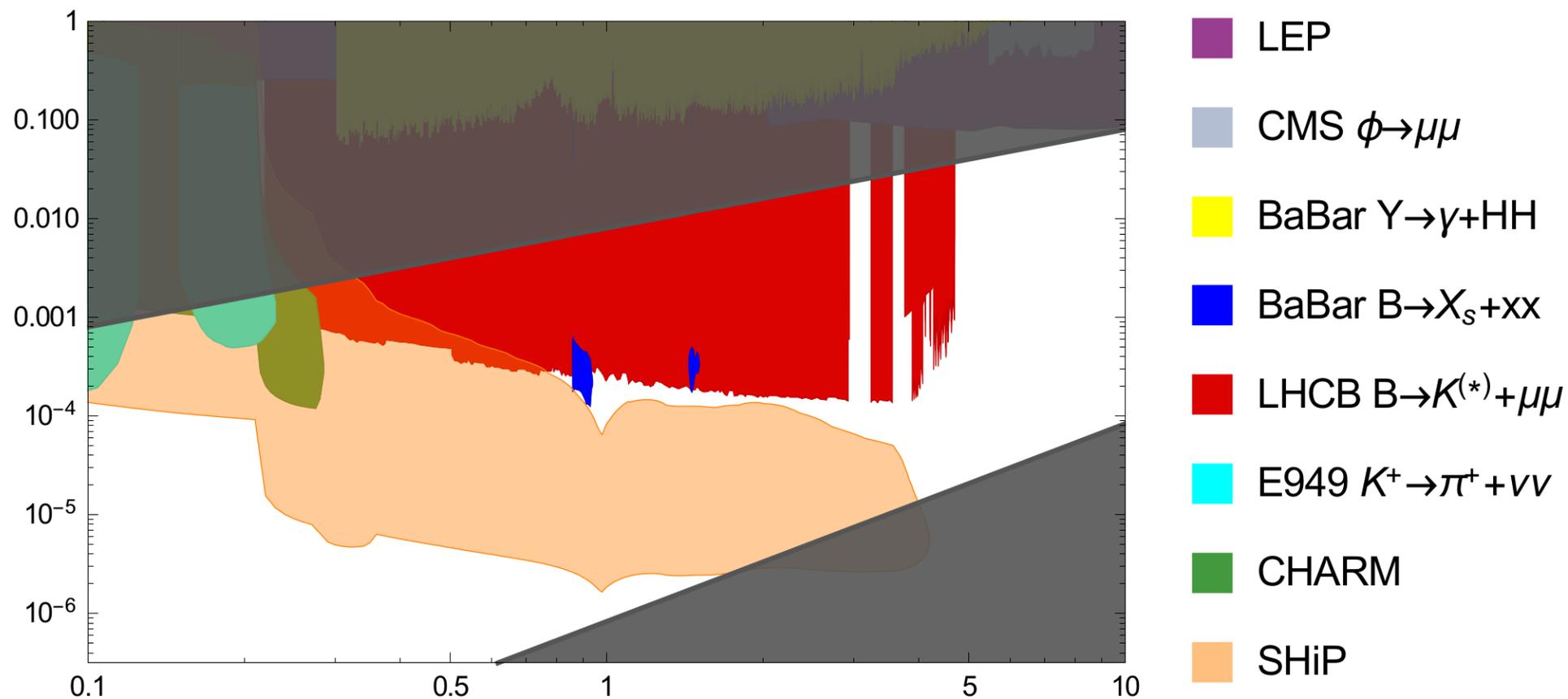
# Summary Plot



# Summary Plot



# Summary Plot



# Conclusion

- light scalar ( $m_\phi = 0.1-10$  GeV) constitutes simple, well-motivated and predictive extension of the standard model
- uncertainties in its decay reduced to  $O(1)$  through pion phase shift analysis
- rare meson decays (with displaced vertices) provide the most sensitive probe